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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/343,165	06/29/1999	GORAN HALL	34646-00436U	7562

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EXAMINER

FERRIS, DERRICK W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2663

DATE MAILED: 08/27/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/343,165

Applicant(s)

HALL ET AL.

Examiner

Derrick W. Ferris

Art Unit

2663

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 1999.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-10 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 11-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 June 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3,5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. **Claims 1-6 and 11-24** as preliminary amended are still in consideration for this application. Applicant has withdrawn claims 7 through 10.
2. Examiner also requests a new specification (or submitting only sheets that have changes) for minor corrects proposed by applicant in the preliminary amendment.

Claim Objections

3. **Claims 1 and 23 as amended** are objected to because of the following informalities:

As to **Claim 1** is unclear what the relationship of the mobile station has to do with the claims. Unless viewing figure 2 of the application, it is unclear what relationship the mobile plays with respect to the various other elements recited in the claim (i.e., the mobile is used to connect the mobile LAN with the external network).

As to **claim 23**, examiner notes the use of a first and second host in the base or parent claim that has no defined relationship with a "mobile station" [claim 23, line 4].

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-6,11-24 as amended** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over “Configuring Network Address Translation” by Cisco in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,088,337 to Eastmond et al.

As to **claim 1, 3 and 6**, shown in figure 130 of Configure Network Address Translation (herein referred to as “Cisco”) are two separate networks separated by a router such that one of the networks is referred to as an inside network (i.e., a wireless or mobile LAN) and the other is referred to as an outside network (i.e., an external network). Also shown in the figure is a first number of hosts in an inside network (i.e., hosts on a mobile LAN). Shown in the diagram is at least one host (e.g., host with address 1.1.1.1) sending packet data to a host located on an outside network (i.e., the external network or Internet). This packet first traverses a router where a network address translation (NAT) is performed as shown in the diagram. As this translation is predetermined, it is inherently stored in the router. Shown is the packet being sent to host B on the external network where the translated packet has been modified with one of the globally defined addresses (e.g., the source address translated from 1.1.1.1 to 2.2.2.2).

Not shown in the figure is a mobile station connected to a router. Examiner notes that assuming the mobile phone has a network connection, it would be possible to connect a mobile to said router in general. Examiner also notes the no relationship between said mobile and the two networks are mentioned in the base or parent claim(s). However, assuming there is a relationship as shown in figure 2 of applicant’s disclosure, examiner notes that it would have been obvious to pass traffic using a mobile phone over a wireless link while still performing a network translation. Examiner notes this would

have been obvious because the wireless link occurs at layer 1 (and possibly 2), while the network address translation performed occurs at layer 3 using the OSI model.

Examiner notes that in general, network address translation, commonly referred to as NAT, and port address translation, commonly referred to as PAT, have long existed before applicant's disclosure. Such that translating addresses between one network (e.g., a mobile LAN), and another network (e.g., an external) network would have been obvious to a skilled artisan prior to applicant's invention. Examiner, furthermore, notes that applying said address translation using a mobile or wireless network would have also been obvious to a skilled artisan prior to applicant's invention. Eastmond et al. furthermore illustrate such an example [column 10, lines 38-67; column 11, lines 1-10]. Examiner notes that the motivation for doing so is that "NAT allows an organization with nonglobally routable addresses [i.e., local addresses] to connect to the Internet [i.e., an external network] by translating those addresses into a globally routable address space" [Configure Network Address Translation, page DC-693]. Hence there exists a strong motivation for combining the subject matter as a whole for both references with respect to showing that NAT is prevalent in a wireless network.

As to **claim 2**, shown in figure 130 is sending a data packet from host B on an external network, where the destination address 2.2.2.2, to a host on the inside network (i.e., a first of a first number of hosts) such that a network address translation is performed and the destination address is translated into a local address (i.e., the destination address is translated into 1.1.1.1).

As to **claim 4**, examiner notes that it is a matter of design choice for placing the routing and network address translation functionality such that it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan to place this functionality within a mobile phone, assuming that the mobile phone has such functionality available.

As to **claim 5**, it is well known in the art prior to applicant's invention to perform network address translation from either many-to-one or many-to-many nodes such that it would have been obvious to translate only one globally defined address. For example, Cisco discloses overloading an inside global address on page DC-697 and illustrated in figure 131.

As to **claims 11 and 12**, shown in figure 130 (and discussed in the rejection for claim 1) is using more than one global address. In addition, the address is maintained for a period of time disclosed on page DC-703. Also disclosed is changing the global IP address to a second global IP address after the timeout occurs.

As to **claims 13 and 14**, shown in the configurations example is directing traffic a certain way. Examiner furthermore notes that this would have been obvious to a skilled artisan as the purpose of a router is to "route" a data packet.

As to **claim 15**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 2.

As to **claim 16**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 5.

As to **claim 17**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 1. (As the table can be setup statically or maintained dynamically, some method of storing is implicitly taught by the reference.)

As to **claim 18**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 12.

As to **claim 19**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 1.
As to **claim 20**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 11.
As to **claim 21**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 12.
As to **claim 22**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 2.
As to **claim 23**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 4.
As to **claim 24**, see the same reasoning behind the rejection for claim 5.


Conclusion

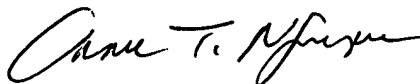
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Derrick W. Ferris whose telephone number is (703) 305-4225. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9 A.M. - 4:30 P.M. E.S.T.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau Nguyen can be reached on (703) 308-5340. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 305-3900.

Derrick W. Ferris
Examiner
Art Unit 2663

DWF 
August 21, 2002



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